



WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 31, 1904.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are pursuing a course which characterizes them as men of common sense, conservatism and with an honest respect for the opinions and rights of others. Their example may eventually be followed by other organizations of mechanics. Though the brotherhood has all along made no objection to working with non-union men, this fact was not generally known until the statement was made by M. M. Clapp, of Division No 155, Jersey City, on Sunday. The locomotive engineers work with non-union men because they recognize in its broadest sense the right of every man to work. It is asserted that the other railroad brotherhoods take the same view. On this subject Warren P. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, says:

Not only the engineers, but the other railroad brotherhoods, believe that every man has a right to work, but we will not work with non-union men unless they are paid the same wages and work under the same conditions as the union men. This is no new state of affairs. While we would like to see every man in the union we do not believe in depriving a man of work if he is not, if he has union wages and conditions. The American constitution guarantees every man the right to work and we believe in the American constitution.

Among the unions which allow the men to work alongside of non-union men, one of the largest is the International Association of Machinists, who only ask that the non-union men receive the same wages as themselves.

THERE is distress in New York among many of the unemployed, and indications tend to show a gradual increase in destitution. About four hundred persons are nightly given bread by good people who have collected a fund for that purpose. It is said to be a saddening spectacle to witness the many who appear for loaves of bread. They are not all tramps by any means. There are other signs in New York of unusual destitution. A great relief organization is giving out forty per cent. more help than usual. The hospitals are crowded, though the season is not now unduly sickly; many people have not the means to pay for private treatment, and insufficient food predisposes to disease. The municipal lodginghouse is crowded to overflowing. These conditions do not prevail because of lack of work. Especially in the building trades there is a vast amount of work begging to be done, but "held up" by labor troubles, while savings-bank accounts are exhausted, and want comes to the bitter pinch. Two million and a half dollars in wages a month are thus withdrawn that might feed and clothe those in sore need. A New York paper propounds the following pertinent query: "Without quarreling over the past, without seeking too closely to place responsibility for what has been done, why cannot labor and capital 'get together' and end these pitiful conditions?"

IN ADDITION to the daily sanguinary scenes in the East there is said to be a revival of boxerism in Tamingfu, in the southwestern part of Pechili Province, Province, 215 miles from Tientsin. Over 20 American missionaries, including women and children, have been obliged to evacuate Tamingfu owing to an intended massacre on the part of the Boxers, who call themselves "T'ai-yun." In view of the fact that the local authorities gave the American missionaries no protection and there was no hope of continuing their work, the missionaries came out. Grave doubts are felt in some quarters at Shanghai as to the real intentions of T'ieh-hang, who is at present absent from Peking on a visit to the southern provinces. A similar mission undertaken by Kang Yi before the last Boxer rising is recalled.

The various organs of the socialist propaganda have broken out into more or less violent attacks on Mr. W. J. Bryan, the former leader of democracy, since his announcement of his support of Judge Parker. J. Stitt Wilson, a former Bryan democrat of California has an extended open letter in the socialist Appeal to Reason showing what he regards as Mr. Bryan's utter inconsistency charging that Bryan surrendered to Wall Street at St. Louis. He calls on the working man who followed Bryan in '96 and 1900 to follow him no longer, but tells Bryan it is never too late to mend. Socialistic attacks upon Mr. Bryan will but win him more friends from among reasonable people and good citizens and will certainly do Judge Parker no harm.

THE CHICAGO TAX BOARD OF REVIEW has assessed the taxable property of Marshal Field, the merchant, at \$40,000,000. It is believed that this makes Mr. Field the largest taxpayer in the United States.

The Seventy-third Regiment will take the Virginia Polytechnic Institute band to Manassas, and the men will pay for it out of their private means unless citizens come to their aid.

From Washington.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

Washington, D. C., Aug. 31.

Treasury figures show a deficit of \$6,382,610 for the month of August and of \$23,790,337 for the fiscal year to date. The total receipts for the month of August have been \$44,903,390 and the expenditures \$51,286,000. The receipts from customs were about \$2,000,000 less than for the same month last year while those from internal revenue were about the same. The expenditures for August this year were about \$8,000,000 more than for the same month last year, the principal increase being in expenditures under the War Department, such as river and harbor work, etc.

Consul General Fowler at Chetoo reports that the wireless telegraph station there has been dismantled. The Japanese had previously referred to its existence as a violation of the laws of neutrality, as the Russians were supposed to have used it to transmit military messages.

Representative Bartholdt, of St. Louis, chairman of the committee on entertainment of the interparliamentary union for the promotion of international arbitration, was at the Treasury Department today making final arrangements for the coming of the distinguished visitors. He announced that there would be about 250 in the party, all members of the parliamentary bodies of the leading countries of Europe. They will be accompanied by about fifty ladies.

The War Department has received the annual report of Brig-Gen. Jesse M. Lee, commanding the Department of Texas. General Lee, like a great majority of the commanding generals of military departments, says that the abolition of the army canteen has increased drunkenness and desertions in the army. General Lee devotes the principal part of his report to a discussion of the conditions existing at the various army posts located in his department.

Consul General Holloway, at Halifax, has advised the Department of Commerce and Labor that Nova Scotia is suffering from the effects of one of the worst droughts in its history. The hay and oats crop will be less than half. It is thought that farmers who depend upon hay to feed stock through the winter will be forced to reduce their herds at a great loss.

Confederate Monument.

An account of the unveiling at Groveton cemetery yesterday of the monument to the Confederate dead, who were killed in the two battles of Manassas, was published in the Gazette of that day. Gathered around the monument were many of the old Confederate soldiers and many troops belonging to the regular army from the maneuver camp near Manassas. General Corbin, attended by a part of his staff and a half regiment of cavalry troops, was present and took part in the exercises.

Gen. Bell, of the United States army, read the inscriptions on the monument. The exercises at the monument were simple. They began at 11 o'clock with prayer by Chaplain Newson, of the Seventh Cavalry.

Mr. J. B. T. Thornton made an address after the monument had been unveiled, and spoke in high commendation of the deeds of valor of the Confederate men and women. The exercises were concluded in the beautiful grove just beyond the village of Groveton, where seats and a speakers' stand had been built.

Governor Montague made a stirring address. After paying tribute to the Confederate soldiers, he pictured in beautiful language the courage, the patriotism, the fidelity and the suffering of the Confederate women. Governor Montague said that war would indeed be brutal had it not two redeeming features—self-sacrifice and courage.

General Corbin followed Governor Montague in a few appropriate remarks. He said that he hoped some day to see upon the battlefields of both the north and south fitting monuments to commemorate the courage and the fidelity of the women who sacrificed so much, and who bore so many sufferings during the war between the States. General Corbin identified himself as a Virginian, congratulated the State on its dead heroes and the living gentlemen, and the United States army for the privilege of learning lessons of warfare on the historic ground, to the end that the injunction of George Washington might be carried out: "In times of peace prepare for war."

General Eppa Hunton, of Warrenton, Judge J. E. McCabe, of Leesburg, Mrs. J. E. Alexander, of Alexandria, chairman of monument committee, and others also made addresses, that were listened to with closest attention. Mrs. Alexander was heartily congratulated at the end of her speech by Governor Montague. An elegant luncheon was served in the grove, after which several Confederate soldiers were presented with crosses of honor by General Hunton.

Obeyed Pope's Summons.

The Pope yesterday received in private audience Monsignor Geay, bishop of Laval, France, who explained that, now that France has severed her diplomatic relations with the Vatican, he had no more reason to abide by Premier Combes' instructions not to obey his summons to Rome, and had hurried to the Vatican, wishing to demonstrate that he was a victim of calumnies, and that he could prove his innocence of the charges brought against him. The bishop was deeply moved, tears flowing from his eyes. The Pope kindly consoled and encouraged him, saying that if the charges were false he would have all the assistance necessary to prove himself innocent. The Giornale d'Italia asserts that Monsignor Geay, at yesterday morning's audience presented to the Pope his resignation as bishop of Laval. Bishop Geay is one of the French bishops who were summoned to Rome by the Vatican for trial or punishment, against which the French Cabinet strongly protested, claiming that the disciplining of bishops without first consulting the wishes of the government was against the terms of the concordat. The Vatican's perseverance in the stand it had taken led to the severance of diplomatic relations between France and the Vatican. A dispatch from Paris states that the action of Bishop Geay in going to Rome in spite of the counter orders of Premier Combes has resulted in the determination of the government to suspend the pay of the bishop.

A dispatch to the Buffalo, N. Y., Enquirer says a wreck occurred on the Grand Trunk Railroad, at Richmond, Quebec, at 11 o'clock this morning. Fifteen persons are dead, and many injured.

News of the Day.

The government's weekly crop report shows conditions to be generally favorable.

Democratic primaries were held in South Carolina yesterday. D. C. Heywood was nominated for governor.

In the democratic primaries in Brooklyn yesterday State Senator McCarran won in the contest with Chas. F. Murphy, the Tammany leader.

A report from Frankfort-on-the-Main states that a practical settlement of the transatlantic steamship rate war has been reached through a compromise arrangement.

The largest sugar factory in Germany, named Kilmuse, near Thorn, West Prussia, was burned Sunday night, involving a loss of \$1,250,000. The fire caused a rise in the sugar market at Hamburg of three cents a hundred weight.

According to a story from Chicago, the great employers there intend to make the end of the stock yards strike the beginning of a war to break the organized labor domination of that city so that union and non-union men alike may work.

The demand of motormen and firemen of the elevated road, in New York, for an increase in wages and a decrease in the hours of labor in the new subway was refused yesterday by the officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

Preparations are being made at Pittsburgh, Pa., for a general resumption of the Republic plant of the National Tube Company. Supt. Pendleton announces that a committee representing the strikers had agreed to go back at the employers' terms. The failure of this strike makes all the National Tube Company's plants non-union.

Dynamite was exploded under the house of a colored preacher at Adamsville, Ala., near the coal mines operated by the Tutwiler Coal and Iron Company, Monday, but no one was seriously hurt. Part of the house was demolished. The preacher is said to have preached a sermon Sunday night advising the union men to return to work.

Mrs. Kate Hobbs, 26 years old, wife of Lee Hobbs, of Baltimore, is lying at her home in a critical condition with her face, arms and body severely burned by carbolic acid, which was thrown at her in the yard of her home early last evening. August Simmons, a machinist, whom Mr. Hobbs said he discharged some weeks ago, is locked up at the police station for a hearing charged with "maiming Mrs. Kate Hobbs by throwing carbolic acid upon her face, body, arms and hands."

GREATEST BATTLE OF THE WAR.

The greatest battle of the war began around Liaoyang early yesterday morning, the anniversary of the birth of the Mikado. Opening with an artillery duel followed by a general advance of the what promises to be a several-day's Japanese, the first day's struggle of decisive engagement, terminated with the honors in favor of the Russians, they having repelled attacks made upon several positions. The combined strength of the opposing forces is estimated at 300,000 to 400,000 men. The Japanese have 1,200 guns on the field.

A dispatch from Liaoyang dated August 30, says: "The Japanese artillery fire only ceased at 8 o'clock this evening. The casualties have not yet been ascertained. The Third Russian Corps repulsed a hot Japanese assault, the Japanese being hurled back by bayonet charges, firstly by the Twenty-third and then by the Twenty-fourth regiments, which received and repulsed the enemy no less than six times. Two Japanese companies which succeeded in occupying a Russian position were mistaken for Russians and annihilated by Japanese artillery fire. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Japanese concentrated their fire on a Russian southern detachment and also tried to outflank the detachment from the right under the protection of the batteries. One company after another was noticed running swiftly to the westward in an attempt to outflank the positions, but a Russian regiment and a battery were ordered to advance, and succeeded in forcing the enemy to retreat in disorder, evacuating positions they previously had gained. There has been an immense expenditure of ammunition throughout the day. It is believed that the Russian losses so far have not been very heavy, except to the regiments which sustained bayonet charges. It seems that General Kuroki's force did not participate in the engagement."

Following a grand three-day assault on the defenses of Port Arthur, the Japanese rested during the daytime of August 23. At 11 o'clock that night they concentrated a strong force to attack the Zardoutin fort, which is a strong position on the Russian right flank. The Japanese made clever use of the available cover, creeping forward in Indian fashion for one hour in spite of the Russian rifle fire. Midnight found them formed within striking distance of the fortifications. They then made a powerful rush, but were mowed down in all but one quarter. Here a body of Japanese succeeded in entering the fort over the dead bodies of their comrades, but nearly all were bayoneted inside the fort. The remnant retreated, losing severely as they fled. The Japanese searchlights showed ghastly heaps of dead—like magic-lantern pictures. The Japanese soon were reinforced and recommenced the attack furiously, but again were repulsed. The Novikraibly asserts that the Japanese troops were forced forward by their own shrapnel fire, the guns having been placed behind them to prevent a retreat. A third attempt to capture the position also failed, and, anticipating a fourth attack, the Russians were reinforced, but the fourth attack was not made.

Newspaper Paragraphists.

The New York Press has an interesting editorial on newspaper-paragraphists in which it ascribes to George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Courier Journal, the pre-eminence in that rare art. Among newspaper men it is well known that the gift, or facility, of writing spicy and taking paragraphs is a higher art than that of writing long editorials. In Virginia, John Hamplén Pleasants of the Richmond Whig was the prince of paragraphists. Next to him came the elder Snowden of the Alexandria Gazette, and following him the late editor of the same name. What a gift it is to be able to express a pertinent thought in laconic language, especially if spice and piquancy be imparted to the expression of the thought. (Charlotteville Progress.)

Virginia News.

Mr. McCarthy will assume the office of Mayor of Richmond tomorrow without ceremonies of any kind.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South at Falls Church, Va., was rededicated on Sunday morning. Rev. J. H. Light delivered the sermon.

Rev. Albert Rhett Walker, of St. John's Church, Langley, Fairfax county, has accepted the charge of Trinity Church, Long Green, Baltimore county, Md.

James Thomas, of Lara, was tried at Heavensville Saturday before Justice E. W. Eichelberger and fined \$685 for illegally selling whisky in a local option district.

Democratic headquarters will be opened in Richmond tomorrow by Col. Jos. Button, secretary, and in a short time speakers will be assigned to the various districts.

General Corbin has fixed September 10 as the date for holding the final review of the 25,000 troops to participate in the annual maneuvers of the army. Wellington is the place selected for holding the review.

At an adjourned meeting of the republican Seventh district convention, held at Front Royal yesterday, Charles M. Keeney, of Rockingham county, was nominated for Congress to oppose Hon. James Hay, democrat, of Madison, the incumbent.

Judge T. W. Harrison, of the Circuit Court of Clarke county, has received a petition from a number of the residents of Berryville district, in that county, embracing the town of Berryville and that magisterial district, asking that a local option election be held there.

A negro man gave the information at Norfolk yesterday that the republicans are preparing to colonize the negro voters in New York and that an agent had been here to register negroes for work in the Brooklyn navy yard, and they will go on later to accept the positions and to vote.

Miss Georgie Marmaduke, of Westmoreland, died Friday of consumption, aged 18 years. A brother was buried about three weeks ago, who died with the same disease, and two other members of the family who are likewise affected, are not expected to live but a very short while.

The democratic State central committee met in Richmond about September 15 to make plans for the prosecution of a vigorous campaign for the democratic nominees for President and Vice President, and for Representatives in Congress. Reports will be received at that time as to conditions and outlook in Virginia.

Virginia is fast taking the lead in the production of all kinds of valuable minerals, as is frequently evinced by government figures. The geological survey is producing figures as to the production of manganese and barytes for the year 1903. These figures show that Virginia produced more than half the manganese of this country last year and did well in barytes.

Messrs. Davis & Davis, Washington patent attorneys, report the grant this week to citizens of this State of the following patents: Jackson L. Poston, of Wiebe, for a shingle sawing machine; Charles W. S. Turner, of Mountville, for a nut lock; Samuel D. T. Manning, of Portsmouth, for a window screen; Eustace C. De Putron, of West End, for a print for cigars.

Joseph Key, white, aged twelve, was shot and killed Sunday morning on the farm known as Shawmont, owned by Commissioner R. L. Battle, in the upper part of Westmoreland county, by Tom Baylor, colored, aged sixteen years. No one was present when the shooting took place. The negro reported that the shooting was done in a tussle between him and the white boy. The weapon was a single-barrel breech-loading shotgun.

All of Monday night, and until 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning the shake-up of Norfolk's municipal government continued without abatement, and again yesterday afternoon the task was taken to repair holes in the slate, which, strange to say, the leaders did not make. Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday morning the slate, as far as completed, was announced. During the caucus the council deposited two-thirds of the existing office-holders, making a clean sweep of the entire list of appointive officers.

Information has reached Tazewell of a bloody fight Monday night between the Whitakers and Altizers at their homes on Indian creek, on the border of West Virginia, about 15 miles north of Tazewell. As a result of the fight Noah Altizer is dead, Lee Whitaker is seriously injured, Bill Whitaker is shot through and through, with the chances of his recovery very small, and John Stanton, a sympathizer of the Altizers, is seriously injured. The trouble occurred at a meeting of Baptists and Seventh Day Adventists. The services were in progress when some one fired a shot and a general fusillade began. The Whitakers and Altizers had been enemies for thirty years.

Nan Patterson Makes a Statement.

To an intimate friend, in New York, yesterday, Nan Patterson, accused of murdering Caesar Young, has made a remarkable statement. She tells the whole story of her relations with the dead man, asserts her innocence, denies any knowledge of Morgan Smith's whereabouts, and throws new light on the mystery by claiming that Young, on the day of the tragedy, was perilously close to delirium tremens. There is a possibility that the District Attorney may allow an annulment of the indictment against her.

Miss Patterson today began a fight for freedom. Through her counsel she applied to Justice Amend for a writ of habeas corpus. Argument will be heard at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Miss Patterson's lawyers will ask for the discharge of their client on the ground that there is not sufficient evidence to convict.

Death of Son Cheek.

Son Cheek, of Rappahannock county, died at his home, near Sperryville, on Monday. Cheek was a noted character in eastern Virginia for the past 50 years, he having followed his numerous packs of hounds over the greater part of that country, despite the fact that he had only one leg. When a boy of 12 years, Cheek lost a leg by being thrown from a runaway horse. He was a son of the late Coleman Cheek. In his day Cheek was one of the largest landowners in eastern Virginia. Cheek was about 64 years of age.

Today's Telegraphic News

Japanese Assaults Repulsed.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—An official report of the first day's fighting in the historic battle of Liaoyang, has been received from Lieutenant General Saknirreff. The report shows that despite the terrific fighting lasting for sixteen hours from dawn yesterday until after nightfall, with little interruption, neither side was able to gain any material advantage, or gain any ground. The Japanese were repeatedly driven back. The Russians estimate their loss at about 3,000. They say the Japanese loss must have been heavy.

Tokio, Aug. 31.—It is reported here that the Japanese forces have obtained a footing within the inside outskirts of Liaoyang. Reinforcements for the Mikado's forces are continually arriving.

Liaoyang, Aug. 31.—The fighting between the Russian and Japanese armies was resumed this morning.

Ousted by LaFollette.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 31.—State Treasurer Kempf was ousted from office at noon yesterday by Governor LaFollette for failing to provide additional bond of \$350,000. Briefly the situation is like this: State funds, with the exception of \$700, are on deposit with banks throughout Wisconsin. There is \$700 in the safe in the State treasury. Kempf has forbidden banks to pay out funds except on his order. The governor has forbidden banks to pay out money on Kempf's order. The safe at Madison is locked and Tom Purtell alone knows the combination. Tom Purtell has been discharged as assistant treasurer and won't tell the combination. Therefore the State is "broke." At noon yesterday Charles Bennett walked into the office where John J. Kempf sat and read a formal notice from the governor announcing that his (Kempf's) term had closed by reason of his failure to put up additional bonds required. Mr. Kempf merely replied, "All right." He and all his clerks then marched out and the key to the room was delivered to the State superintendent after Thomas Purtell, assistant treasurer, had locked the vault. Earlier in the day Kempf appeared with a locksmith to change the combination on the safe. Assistant Treasurer Purtell refused to allow the man to approach the vault and Kempf said: "You are discharged." "I'm not get out," Purtell replied; "I'm under bonds and refuse to go until my cash is counted." Treasurer Kempf telegraphed all the banks holding State money to refuse to honor checks unless countersigned by him, which will tie up all State funds except about \$700. Gov. LaFollette notified banks not to honor Kempf's checks. Pay day for State employees is at hand, but no funds are in sight.

Would-be Murderer Kills Himself.

New York, Aug. 31.—After spending a riotous night and boasting to friends that he intended to kill his wife, her sister and brother, Albert Sachs, a blacksmith, 25 years old, committed suicide early this morning, by drinking carbolic acid in the court yard of 52 Christie street, where his wife went to live. Mrs. Sachs says she left her husband three days ago, and went to live with relatives because she could not stand his abuse. Learning of her determination of never living with him, Sachs threatened to kill her and her relatives. Calling at the house this morning, he sent for his wife, but receiving no response, he went to the court yard, and after arousing the neighborhood and inviting the neighbors to "watch a man die," he drained a bottle of carbolic acid, and died about 2 o'clock.

Girl Hid Seven Days.

York, Pa., Aug. 31.—After remaining hidden from view for seven days, Daisy Ness, of Dallastown, was found in the sitting room of her parents' home crouched behind an organ. The girl was in an emaciated condition from the want of food. She is about 17 years old. Having become dissatisfied with her home life, she took this means of ascertaining the feeling of her family concerning her. When found, the girl was so weak that she was unable to give any information as to her whereabouts or whether she had remained in the one position all the time. She admitted drinking a can of milk that had been put down for the cat. The girl ran away from home some time ago, and when found she was quartered at a neighbor's. She will recover from her present weak condition.

Measuring the Stars.

San Francisco, Aug. 31.—A Lick observatory bulletin, just issued, states the distance of Alpha Centauri has been determined spectroscopically. So far as known, this is the nearest star to the earth. The result is in harmony with observations by means of the ordinary telescope, to the effect that light from this star, traveling with a speed of 136,000 miles per second, requires four and one-fourth years to reach the earth. The great Swedish physicist, Svante August Arrhenius, professor of physics at the University of Stockholm, who has spent the last two months at the University of California, has written a paper on the physical nature of the sun's corona. He computes the mass of the corona at 25,000,000 tons.

Threatened in Open Court.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 31.—Magistrate Kierby was threatened yesterday by John Luendino, an Italian, who informed the magistrate that he was a member of the Black Hand society, and that he would suffer for the fine imposed. Monday night the police made a raid and when they had the prisoners at the box, Luendino interfered, and was arrested. At the hearing the Italian informed Kierby that he was a member of the society and head of the Pittsburg circle. He said the society would avenge him, but the magistrate assessed him \$50 fine.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Market.

Georgetown, Aug. 31.—Wheat 80¢1.00.

The Maneuvers.

Gainesville, Va., Aug. 31.—During the period of the army maneuvers from September 1st to 10th Maj. Gen. Corbin, commanding the troops will have a formal dress dinner served at his headquarters each evening at seven o'clock. Although this dinner is not exactly in line with military operations in the field it is considered necessary by army authorities in order that the foreign military attaches present may be duly impressed and properly entertained. Gen. Corbin has issued, unofficially, a circular of information for the officers and guests who will be at Gainesville during the maneuvers. The circular describes the camp here; tells how visitors may reach here from Washington, and gives in detail all the equipment and accommodations that will be furnished at headquarters. The location of the tents for guests, a description of the mess arrangements and the general scheme of arrangements are given in this circular.

The regular troops to participate in the maneuvers are arriving each day and pitching their camps at either Manassas or Thoroughfare. Practically all of these regulars are now in camp and everything is being run on a military basis. Generals Bell and Grant have established their headquarters and are already receiving reports from their outposts of the movements of the "enemy." It will be the object of the army under the command of General Bell, which is camped at Thoroughfare and which represents the attacking force, to execute a flank movement on Manassas and capture the railroad station and the base of supplies of the Blue army under the command of General Grant. To prevent this movement, which would end the maneuvers by giving the victory to General Bell, General Grant has placed his army in the most strategic manner at Manassas; the cavalry and infantry are camped in the rear where they can move quickly in defense of Manassas, and the light artillery is in the front, camped on a high hill where it can command the approach of any hostile force.

A Sympathetic Strike.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—An all last resort to force the packers to give them a peace conference, the strikers have induced the live stock handlers to go out on a sympathetic strike. Upward of 650 men employed in this capacity by the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, walked out today. There are 125 special policemen among the number. The men say they have no quarrel with the company, but that the life of the Butcher Workmen's organization is at stake and they must stand by the union to the last ditch. The calling out of the live stock handlers, it is claimed, will work greater harm to the independent packers than to the packers. The live stock handlers went out at the beginning of the strike the packers quickly supplied men to the stock yards company to take the places of the strikers. President Donnelly, of the Butcher Workmen's organization is at stake and they must stand by the union to the last ditch. 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